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HONORABLE JAMES LYNCH.

The announcement of the death of this estimable gentleman, a few days ago, filled the minds of all who knew him with sorrow at his untimely removal.

His funeral took place on the 22d ult. His body was removed from West Jackson to the Capitol, and there laid in state.

The *Pilot* says, "From early morning until the close of the funeral ceremonies in the afternoon, a continuous line of men, women and children was surrounding the body passing in at one door of the Capitol and out at another, after pausing to look upon the cold, calm face of the dead. With the colored people, composing the greater portion of the mourners, many of the highest officials of the State were seen to view the body. And there were not wanting many of the best and most respectable white citizens, who thus evinced their respect for the memory of the man who had so long and so ably marshaled the hosts of the freedmen of Mississippi."

The spacious hall is described as being literally crammed during the ceremonies which were evidently very imposing as well as impressive.

A funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. A. C. McDonald, at the conclusion of which he recited the following:

NARRATIVE OF HIS LIFE.

Hon. and Rev. James Lynch was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 8, 1839. His father was a freedman of that city engaged in mercantile pursuits. His mother, a woman of unusual intelligence among her race, had once been a slave, but, on her marriage her liberty was purchased by her husband. All their children were, therefore, born free. At an early period James, who was a bright active boy, with large head and slender frame, was sent to school. His first teacher was the Rev. Dr. Paine, now and for many years past one of the ablest Bishops of the African M. E. Church, under whose tuition, at eight years of age, he commenced the study of Latin Grammar. On reaching his fourteenth year he was sent to Kimball Union Academy at Meredith, New Hampshire, from which he graduated in his eighteenth year. It was his purpose to have then entered Dartmouth College but, by the failure of his father in business, he was obliged to return home. Soon after he engaged in teaching a school at Jamaica, Long Island, which was continued one year. While at this place he experienced a change of heart and united with the Presbyterian church under the labors of Rev. Amos N. Freeman, who still remains pastor of the same church. Finding that his field of labor in that Church would be greatly restricted, as it contained but very few colored people, and feeling it his duty to preach the gospel, he changed his church relation and joined the Indiana Conference of the African M. E. Church under the superintendence of Bishop Paine, and became an itinerant minister. His first appointment was to Galena, Illinois, where he remained six months, and became acquainted with Miss Eugenia Rice whom he afterwards married. In the spring of 1860 he was stationed at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, where he remained two years. In 1862, he was stationed at Waters' Chapel, Baltimore, where in September of that year, he was married. In May, 1863 he went to South Carolina under the auspices of the American Freedmen's Association. Here his labors were arduous. He formed various societies in connection with the African M. E. Church; was commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs under General Saxton, and also filled the position of Chaplain to the 1st South Carolina Regiment of colored soldiers raised under the orders of Gen. Hunter. At the close of the war he returned to Baltimore, and at the ensuing General Conference of his Church, held in May, 1866, was elected editor of the Christian Recorder published at Philadelphia. This position he held two years, and in June, 1867, came to Mississippi. Having connected himself immediately previous to his coming, with the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was employed by Bishop Simpson as Presiding Elder of the South Mississippi District. He was also employed by the Congressional Reconstruction Committee, of which Thaddeus Stevens was Chairman, to canvass the State in the interests of reconstruction. In this field of effort he took an active part in the calling of the Constitutional Convention. In 1868 he was elected State Senator from the District embracing Hinds and Rankin counties, but, as the Constitution was defeated, never qualified. In 1869 he was appointed by General Howard Assistant Superintendent of Education for the freedmen. Early in the spring of the same year he commenced, in connection with Mr. J. J. Spellman, the publication of the Colored Citizen's Monthly, devoted both, to the interests of religion and of the Republican party. This publication was financially, a failure but did good service for the cause he had at heart.

In the fall of the same year (1869) he was nominated for the responsible and honorable office of Secretary of State, and elected by a large majority, which office he filled up to the time of his decease.

LABORS IN THE MINISTRY.

While deeply engrossed with official cares and excessive campaign labors he found time to devote to the care of Jackson District, over which he presided four years. At the last annual Conference of his Church he was appointed to Crystal Springs District, and was also elected a delegate to the General Conference, which met last May in Brooklyn, and before which he made a most effective speech on the subject of a colored Bishop. His position that there should be no discrimination either against or in favor of colored men for that high position, but that it should be determined alone by personal qualifications, met with an almost unanimous indorsement from the General Conference. But such was the impression made by his speech that there is little doubt, had he been free from political entanglements and influences, he would have been one of the number elected to that ecclesiastical position.

From Brooklyn he repaired to Philadelphia and took his seat as a delegate from Mississippi to the Convention that nominated Gen. Grant. His speech before that Convention was complimented as one of the most brilliant there delivered. The nominations made, he entered most heartily into the Presidential campaign and in New York City, and in various portions of Indiana and Mississippi, made some of the most powerful political speeches of his life. But his excessive labors were telling on a constitution already enfeebled with disease. When he returned home his health was greatly impaired. A cough, which had followed him from infancy, was developing alarming symtoms. Other obstinate diseases were preying upon him, and though neither his friends nor himself expected so sudden a termination, he slowly declined till on the morning of December 18th, the weary wheels of life stood still.

Such, in brief, is the outline of a life which crowded into the space of thirty-three years such unwonted activities. But I should feel that these memorial services were strikingly incomplete if they failed to recognize Brother Lynch in his true character as

A LEADER AMONG HIS PEOPLE.

He was a born leader, and a careful analysis will show that he had all the essential elements of leadership. He had fine natural abilities thorough culture, large knowledge of human nature, unusual tact, pleasing address, ready power of oratory, quick discernment, and a *great opportunity* considered in reference to the great purpose of his life.

He lived exactly at the right time. Only twenty-two years of age when the storm of war burst upon the country, enough of quiet had been enjoyed by him before that event to secure the mental culture indispensable to future success. Then came to him at the most impressible period of life the wonderful revelations of the war. For that war, fearful as it was in itself, with its lurid battle-clouds, its red lines of blood, its carnage-heaped fields, and its black, desolating track, furnished grand lessons to be studied by the lovers of progress. It was an era in humanity that, to the colored man, rolled back the dark years of bondage and brought in the brighter days of liberty. It was to the whole nation a change in the tide of time that started it toward a higher destiny and furnished the occasion when great principles were vindicated on a scale of grandeur unsurpassed before. Then, as the war cloud passed and the smoke of battle was lifted, there rose upon our friend an exciting vision. He saw before him, in all the vividness of the great reality, his entire race in this country, four million strong, standing on the threshold of American civilization, waiting for some strong hand to lead them onward till they should range in line with the progressive races of the earth. Need we wonder that he caught the spirit of a second Moses, and that henceforth all other purposes merged into the one great purpose to lead his race into the newly discovered promised land. But his enthusiasm was not of the type which ignores the difficulties that lie in the path to accomplishment. To his clear mind, more than to most others, were apparent the obstacles to the elevation of his people. To him the war was one of earth's great judgment days, in whose fearful revealings long and dark chapters were added to the world's knowledge and estimate of the evils and curses of slavery. He knew, though cautious in expressing this knowledge, in what a shroud of darkness his people were veiled, and the fearful corruption of morals entailed upon them. He felt, and oh, *how bitterly he felt it*, the weight of that incrusted prejudice that lay upon his race. He knew the fearful crushing out of their manhood, and the blighting of their hopes, and the fears that invaded their hearts. The Red Sea, the barren desert, the weary march, were before him, but his courage rose above them all. He never despaired of the ultimate elevation of his people.

In advocating the rights of his people he relied much upon the power of the press. Through two years at the head of the official paper of his Church, he had acquired experience and skill in the use of the pen. When he came to Mississipi it was his cherished purpose to maintain at least a monthly paper which should plead the cause of his people. In this he was only partially successful, but his incessant efforts in this direction show his appreciation of the agency of the press.

He accomplished, however, far more by his unwearying public addresses. His was an eloquent tongue, and all his high gifts of oratory were most assiduously cultivated and employed. There was such fascination of style, smoothness of delivery, earnestness of manner, beauty of illustration, and thrilling pathos in his public efforts as gave him wonderful power over the people. His labors in this, his chosen field, were herculean. Repeatedly he canvassed the State, speaking at all the great centers of population, until comparatively few of his race can be found who have not listened to his eloquent appeals. But that voice is hushed; that gifted tongue is cold and silent; that kindling eye has lost its fire; that heart has ceased to throb; but never, my friends, will you know, never can you estimate the value of the work Brother Lynch has done for you.

How constantly did he plan, and work for you; how zealously did he guard your interests. Does any one say he was scheming? Suppose he was. But where has there been a great leader who did not look ahead? Moses was forty years in advance of his age; David was a King in spirit long before he wore a diadem or held a sceptre; Isaiah broke forth in rapturous strains of gospel exhortation six hundred years before Christ came; Jesus was full eighteen centuries ahead of his times. Confess, then, that it is but further proof of the high order of his mind that Brother Lynch was so constantly forecasting the future. His movements were generally wise and exhibited the practical sagacity of his mind. If he changed his Church relation it was done each time with a view to a wider field. Satisfied with the Presbyterian Church, the Church of his mother's choice, and his own first love, he went to the African M. E. Church only that he might reach greater numbers of his race. With no cause of complaint against this latter Church he changed its communion for that of the M. E. Church because on its broad platform, reaching from pole to pole, and stretching to every land beneath the circuit of the sun, was a fitting place for all of every kindred race and tongue to stand. The selection of Mississippi, the key State of the South, as the field of his special labors, as also his conciliatory polity toward the whites, are other illustrations of his practical sagacity.

But this earnest worker for his race has passed away. The work he had undertaken was not done. The cherished purposes of his life had not been accomplished when in the solemn midnight hours the summons came. Ah, why was he called so soon? We shall miss him, and in the conflicts that must come, will need him yet again. But never more shall he heed our summons. Never again shall he lead our ranks.

And yet he is not wholly gone. His example is living still, and for years to come will be calling his people upward to a higher life. In his own person is shown how high any of his race may rise. In his early and thorough culture, the key of all his success in after life, is a ringing call to all colored youth to engage in the same work of preparation, and to lay foundations on which to build in future years. In his devotion to the right all may imitate him.

And now, dearest friend, farewell. With slow and solemn steps shall living hearts bear all that is earthly and mortal to the place of quiet rest. With measured tread shall this vast procession move forward to drop their tears upon the grave. As the sad months roll by affection will bring many a weary pilgrim to kneel beside thy tomb. While by the people, in the choicest casket of memory, shall be treasured remembrance of thy services more beautiful and fragrant than the evergreens and flowers with which they adorn thy resting place.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISION BY JUSTICE KENNARD.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN THE PARISH OF ORLEANS HAVE NO CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

In the case of the State of Louisiana ex relation George W. Sadler vs. J. O. Landry et al., on appeal by the city of New Orleans, from the Sixth District Court, Justice Kennard has rendered the following decision:

Relator seeks to recover from the city of New Orleans fourteen hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-two cents, ($1435 42), for fees and costs accruing in sundry criminal suits, instituted before him whilst he was the First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The jurisdiction of justices of the peace for the Parish of Orleans is conferred by section 2034, p. 414, Ray's Revised Statutes, in these words:

Justices of the peace for the parish of Orleans, except as hereafter provided, shall have power to hear and determine all civil cases, when the amount in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest and costs.

Their jurisdiction shall be concurrent, and shall extend over the parish of Orleans, with the exception of that portion which lies on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

They shall be empowered, and it shall be their duty, to issue marriage licences when legally required in accordance with existing laws to keep a record of the same and to celebrate marriages, of which they shall also keep a record; and it shall be the duty of the justices to deliver the said record to their successors in offices.

We find no mention of criminal matters in this section and no other law confering criminal jurisdiction upon justices of the peace in the parish of Orleans.

Relator was therefore without authority to render the services for which he claims compensation and cannot recover.

Let the judgement appealed from be avoided and reversed at relator's costs, and let judgement be entered for respondent, dismissing relator's claim.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Colored people of the United States, you have an enemy in this country waging a war against your best interests, without meeting with that stern resistence that you have the ability to make. The American Colonization Society is seducing, unto death, unfortunate and uneducated people of our race. Our educated young men, our brainless young lawyers, our talented young graduates can do an incalculable amount of good by organizing, pretty much as the abolitionists did years ago, and by waging an irresistible warfare upon that wild band of murderers yclept the American Colonization Society. Our broad and fertile prairies are to be tilled, our rich mines are to be opened and developed, work for millions is abundant in this country, there is nothing in reason why any one should leave this land of progress and enlightenment and seek a home amid the death-dealing malaria of a barbarous continent. Westward, the star of the empire takes it way as well for the black man as for the white man. Will our able young men organize an anti-African Colonization Society at once?

All over the North and South are emissaries of the Colonization Society, in the one section begging money to carry out their diabolical scheme of enticing from this land of progress to a land of barbarism, a useful and needed population of workers; in the negro-hate ly am pressing the people with an idea that the black man has no right here as a freeman. This must be met on our part with earnest effort in the work of showing up the sophistry of the pretended philanthropists whose prejudice and hate would drive us to instant death if in their power to do so.—*From the National Era.*

What a Boy knows about Girls.

"Girls are the most unaccountablest things in the world—except women. Like the wicked flea, when you have them they ain't there. I can cipher clean over to improper fractions, and the teacher says I do it first-rate; but I can't cipher out a girl, proper or improper, and you can't either. The only rule in arithmetic that hits their case is the double rule of two. They are as full of old Nick as their skin can hold, and they would die if they couldn't torment somebody. When they try to be mean they are as mean as pusley, though they ain't as mean as they let on, except sometimes and then they are a good deal meaner. The only way to get along with a girl when she comes at you with her nonsense, is to give it to her tit for tat, and that will flummux her, and when you get a girl flummuxed she is as nice as a new pin. A girl can sow more wild oats in a day than a boy can sow in a year, but girls get their wild oats sowed after a while, which boys never do, and then they settle down as calm and placid as a mudpuddle.

But I like girls first-rate, and I guess the boys all do. I don't care how many tricks they play on me—and they don't care either. The hoitytoityist girls in the world can't always boil over like a glass of soda. By-and-by they will get into the traces with somebody they like, and pull as steady as any old stage-horse. That is the beauty of them. So let them wave, I say; they will pay for it some day, sewing on buttons and trying to make a decent man of the feller they have spliced on to, and ten chances to one if they don't get the worst of it."—*The College Monthly.*

"Happy is the country that has no history," as the school boy said on being flogged the third time for not knowing who was Henry the Sixths wife.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

It is no longer possible to know every thing. A universal scholar will be seen no longer amongst men. The range of human knowledge has increased so vastly, has swept out and away so far and so fast that no brain, be its quantity or quality what it may, can in the years commonly given to man, even survey the field. A man, therefore, must make up his mind, if he proposes to learn anything, to be content with profound ignorance of a great many other things. It is a bitter thing, perhaps, but it is a fact, that a man who would know anything in this century must purchase his knowledge with voluntary and chosen ignorance of a great many other things. One must choose his speciality, and devotion and dilligence in that is the price he pays for success. It is with doing it as it is with knowing. There is only a certain amount of work in any case. He cannot do every thing. Nevertheless, every thing needs doing. All about him is undone work clamoring for hands. There are two courses before one To undertake everything, to fret and grieve because one finds this and that undone, and to make spasmodic efforts to do it—this is the way of failure. Resolutely to make up one's mind to let, as far as he is concerned, the most that should be done stay undone still, to steel one's heart against demands and necessities, to resist all inducements to put forth a single effort, to close one's eyes to it all, and to stick heart, hand, life, and calls his own—that is the way success. Life is very short, and the single brain and hand at best, very weak, and there are thousands of things to know and to do. One must choose and be content with his choice. And so it comes to pass that now at last, the measure of a man's learning will be the amount of his voluntary ignorance, the measure of his practical effectiveness the amount of what he is content to leave unattempted.—*H. M. Thompson.*

I HAVE NO TIME TO STUDY.—The idea that a man has no time to study is a groundless delusion. Franklin, found time, in the midst of all labor, to dive into the hidden resources of philosophy, and to explore the untrodden paths of science The great Fredrick, with an empire at his direction in the midst of war, found time to revel in the charms of philosophical and intellectual pleasure. Bonaparte, with all Europe apparently at his disposal, had time to converse with books. Cæsar with a palace of visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man, indeed, has time if he is careful to improve it. Let all, then, economize their moments, and their capacity for doing good will be greatly enlarged, and they will accomplish the highest and noblest end of their being.

A bar of iron worth $5 50 made into horse-shoes, is worth $10 50; made into pen-knife blades, it is worth $355; made into needles, it is worth $3,285; and made into balance-springs for watches is worth $250,000.

What a drilling the poor bar must undergo to reach all that; but hammered, and beaten, and pounded, and rolled, and polished, how was its value increased? It might well have quivered and complained under the hard knocks it got; but were they not all necessary to draw out its fine qualities and fit it for higher office?

And so all the drilling and training which you are subject to in youth, and which often seems so hard to you, serve to bring out your finer and nobler qualities, and fit you for more responsible posts and greater usefulness in the world.—[The Southern Christian Weekly.

The Louisianian,

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK.....Proprietor.

Wm. G. BROWN.....Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

☞New Year's Day was a beautiful one, and although all the harps were declared to be hanging on the willow trees, the proprietors of these instruments were very far from sitting on the banks of the river weeping, for in every direction, the universal indication was that every body felt happy and rejoiced, and like good Christians, delighted to increase there satisfaction bycommunicating their joyousness to their friends. Greetings everywhere abounded. The gentlemen, decked in their finest and best, availed themselves extensively of the cariages of every style, and price, and from forenoon till dark new Year calls were the order of the day. Every thing in this direction passed off delightfully, and we are all again stoutly grappling with the responsibilities and duties of 1873.

☞The New Orleans *Times* has resumed publication. By, and during suspension the paper passed out of the control of those who previously ran it. It is now published in the interest of the relict of the late Mr. King. The policy on which it is announced that the paper will be conducted is satisfactory and if adhered to will not fail to place the *Times* in a very respectable position among Southern journals. The old *Times* fearfully abused the liberty of the Press. We believe with *Junius* that "The liberty of the Press is the palladium of all the social, civil and political rights of freemen," but when the vast powers of so mighty an engine are prostituted to spiteful personal detraction, wanton and reckless vilification and slander we cannot but be glad at any reasonable occurrence that checks the indulgence in such license. For this reason we were not disposed to quarrel when an extinguisher was applied to the *Times*.

The tone of the first copy of the re-issue promises an abandonment of so reprehensible a course, while it claims justly the right to scrutinize deeply and to criticise fully all the acts of public men. In this, we most heartily agree with the *Times*, and if it will only abstain from indiscriminate wholesale denunciation of everybody and everything not in political accord with itself, because they are not so, and not perpetually and preposterously abuse carpet-baggers and negroes "at all times and under all circumstances," there is no doubt that the *Times* would acquire and retain the respect and support of numbers of persons in and out of Louisiana, who admire and applaud the enterprize, energy and ability with which that paper has been conducted. We have reason to hope that to some appreciable extent this consummation will be realized under the new management of the paper, and with this hope, we are glad to welcome the *Times* back to the field of active labor and usefulness, although in political hostility to us.

☞The struggles of the Cuban Patriots—their ability to resist the Spanish power and maintain an active belligerency for nearly four years certainly entitle them to the sympathy, consideration and we think acknowledgment of the republics of this hemisphere.

There is some prospect we hope of the United States impressing on old Spain the necessity of either putting down this fight or giving it up. There is a law among nations authorizing this thing, and when under its sanctions England and France recognized the Southern belligerency, the only complaint against them was that their recognition was premature. Now Cuba has held out over three years and inflicted as well as suffered enormous injuries and every body knows that Spain cant crush the rising or she would have done it long ago. In the interest of justice and humanity and peace, we hope soon to see such mediation seperate or combined as will end this cruel fighting.

A Fearful Caper.

Coming from New York, at sixty-five miles an hour, was fast time certainly; refusing that little fifty, with all those ciphers after it, was still faster and *better*, but the fastest and by far the best time Governor Pinchback has yet made, "to the best of our knowledge and belief," (and we know a little and believe a great deal) was run by him on Thursday night last. His Excellency got into one of his old ways, and filled his residence with one of the most imposing and respectable New Year's gatherings we have witnessed in New Orleans. And the guests too, why they were "killing" to behold. The ladies were attired in the richest costumes and in the very height of fashion, while the gentlemen were not a whit behind.

Charley Jaeger's splendid band was in requisition, and the tripping of the light fantastic toe was enchanting and bewildering to behold. This triumphant enjoyment that fills and thrills the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans to the exclusion of other considerations, was indulged in a manner and to an extent perfectly incomprehensito the unitiated beholder, both in the bewildering mazes of the "figures" and the physical endurance of the performers. It may be wonderful how they do it—"but they do."

A supper table groaning under the burden of delicious edibles of every description, with a plentiful supply of the various wines, liquors, etc., invited the patronage of the guests, and for a protracted period they received abundant attention.

Dancing was again resumed, and at this moment of writing it appears to us that everybody is dancing still. The evening was a delightful one, and the overflow of vivacity, and robust enjoyment, and delightful social intercourse all contributed to make Thursday's evening pleasures of a character to be long remembered by all. Long life, health, happiness and prosperity to Governor Pinchback and his estimable household was the sentiment of all those who on this, as on so many previous occasions, have enjoyed the hospitalities of his home.

New Year's Casualties.

While we are willing to grant that "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," we cannot include in this category the general maiming of boys in New Orleans on Wednesday last, because the recklessness and silliness with which gunpowder and ball were used in every quarter of the city involved the consequences attending them. It is melancholy to reflect how many boys have had their fingers shot off, or their hands—those essential members of a human being—maimed to an extent that may, during a whole lifetime, incapacitate the victims for the discharge of some of the most functions of office. And all, or nearly all, because of a singular and coincident parental and police neglect to enforce such proper rules as would very materially lessen the chances of such afflictions. We are not so far removed from that exhuberant period as to forget that "boys will be boys," but they should on that very account be strictly prohibited from the reckless use of these pretended toy guns, pistols and cannon that are as capable of taking life or breaking bones in their line, as the larger instruments, which men carry and use more cautiously.

The lesson which the injuries suffered by all those wounded children should teach is to draw the attention of the police authorities to the stringent enforcement of City Ordinances, and force the reckless children under surveillance of their parents and friends with their gunpowder and pistols, and we will guarantee that there will be nearly an end put to "that foolishness."

☞Mr. John E. Leet has published in the *Republican* a carefully prepared document showing some of the stupendous frauds perpetrated during the registration and voting periods to defeat the Republican vote of the State. Names, parishes, dates, and members are given, and challenge disproof.

EXPOSITION HALL.

THREATENED REVOLUTION.

And so there are threats filling the air that the quiet and business of New Orleans are to be interfered with and endangered on Monday, by a company of hot-headed, hot-blooded defeated aspirants for office and their immediate admirers and prospective beneficiaries. Resistance, riot and bloodshed are openly and boldly counseled by men whose counsels should be loudest in the mantenance of order.

A number of these gentry met at the above Hall, on Thursday evening last, and comforted themselves that the public generally were interested and concerned about their success. They made fearful speeches and passed violent resolutions and adjourned to perfect their plans to be carried out on Monday.

We sincerely hope that by that time much of the effervescence of wrath will have passed off, and the merchants be let alone to open their places of business and make their sales and do the best they can in this, their busy season. It may not seem a serious matter to inconsiderate people to suspend the operations of men who enter into obligations and contract liabilities which mature in limited periods, and based on the regular flow of the current of trade, but it is a serious matter and to our personal knowledge, many of the business men, "the oldest and best" are disheartened and disgusted at the prospect. Then, there are hundreds of families who need not be driven off the streets, and confined at home while these gentry are perambulating at their pleasure.

We cannot be brought to consider this matter in any more surious aspect, but these are sufficient to induce consideration in minds of men who should know, at least, that the course they threaten to pursue is a wrong one and must lead to disaster.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The two houses have been meeting regularly every day since the holidays, and have been engaged in enacting such legislation as is demanded by the exigencies of the period. A law to prevent and to punish unlawful assemblages has provoked the dire hostility of the Democracy and "the People's paper," by a singular perversion of all fact and argument denounce it as an interference with the rights of the people; endeavoring to make sensible people believe that the passage and enforcement of an act to preserve the public peace against rioters is oppressive.

The right of the people to assemble, is unquestionable, but under every form of civilized government, the assemblage must be peaceable and not calculated to endanger the interests, the property, or the lives of others.

The Legislature is charged with the duty of preventing evitable calamities and it is a wise precaution to adopt stringent measures for the preservation of the general tranquility.

The extra session will expire today and the Legislature will meet on Monday, in regular session, and without doubt enter at once and fully on the performance of the arduous duties awaiting them.

☞The *Picayune* is a "blind leader" of "this people," and it is therefore as unsafe as it is unwise for stumblers to follow its groping movements. Its counsels during the past month have been characterized by a wildness and recklessness that at least are verging on positive madness. Its arguments have been based on the false presumption of the necessary superiority of the people, it improperly claims to represent over every and all other kinds of people, and the inherent inviolable title which they consequently possess to dispose of the rights and privileges of the *plebians* in any and every manner, so that "this people", without reference to any consideration whatever, may possess and dispense both law and gospel with exclusive and unquestioned reference to the promotion of such interests as they deem best for the advancement of those whom they call "this people." All this we say is wrong and false, and there are happily enough right thinking men who repudiate all this teaching, and happily for the security of the public tranquility there are enough of this sort of thinkers in the right places in the State and in the National Government to prevent the successful perpetration of the frauds and impositions and indignities necessary to give color and success to the schemes concocted to secure the domination of these patricians.

METROPOLITAN POLICE REPORT.

INTERESTING STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners have sent in to acting Governor Pinchback their annual report ending September 30, 1872. This document has been submitted to the Legislature and we are enabled to present to our readers, in our own way, some of the most striking items in the account. One of the first things that commands attention is the steady annual reduction in the annual cost of supporting the police since its organization:

From 1868 to 1869 it cost.....	$841,547 87
From 1869 to 1870 it cost.....	818,666 96
From 1870 to 1871 it cost.....	805,626 93
From 1871 to 1872 it cost.....	721,262 34

It is worthy of remark that with an improving organization, and a more general efficiency the annual cost for four years has been so steadily reduced as to create in that period the respectable difference of $120,285 53 between '69 and '72.

The total force at present is 589.

The "Gain and Loss" table shows 71 dismissals, composing which are 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 68 patrolman and 1 clerk. A condition of things indicating the worthiness of the superior officers while the percentage of dismissals among the patrolmen, though apparently great, is by no means so if we institute a comparison with the police establishments of other large cities.

During the year 5 corporals have been promoted to sergeants and 21 patrolmen to corporals, while 5 officers have been reduced to the ranks.

The "Complaints" column reveals a per centage of just one per cent. for insubordination and disobedience combined; while neglect of duty, curiously allows exactly one offence for every member of the force. Intemperance is by no means general in the force—19 offenses, or one quarter per cent. being sufficient for the purpose.

The "Punishments" column shows that, during the year, 98 resignations and dismissals from various causes have occurred; but when it is remembered that we are but in the formative period of our police establishment, less than twenty per cent. for both these departments is by no means extraordinary. Five hundred and twenty-nine sentences, forfeiting from one to ten day's pay, indicates that there are many members of the force who frequently offend; otherwise this large number, exceeding by fifty-seven the total number of patrolmen, would demand a sentence for each of the four hundred and seventy-two, and fifty-seven, twice. But this we know is not the case, because there are many worthy and efficient patrolmen on the force whose names never appear in the complaints.

The "Police Fund" report discloses the facts that $3,582 71 have been added during the year, while $2,863 30 have been paid to pensioners during the same time, and that the late Treasurer, S. N. Burbank, still has in his hands $683 64 belonging to this fund, a matter to which special attention is drawn by Vice President Baldy in his report, and should receive the attention of those charged with the duty of protecting such interests.

The Relief Fund is created to aid the necessitous members of the force and there are now in addition to the ordinary reliefs above referred to, no less than 17 widows of patrolmen, and retired patrolmen who are receiving $150 each per annum.

Superintendent Badger, in his report, again specially recurs to the social evil, and commends some Legislative action "with a view to repressing the growth thereof, and confining it within specified bounds, as well as ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate women who are driven to a life of shame from sheer necessity." The superintendent announces the fact that "The evil is rapidly on the increase and if not repressed by proper Legislation will become a curse to our city."

This Officer regrets, as all who rightly estimate the services of police officers, must do, the heavy losses that the members of the force have endured by the heavy depreciation in their warrants "owing to the deplorable condition of the city finances," a state of things to be sincerely regretted, and that should suggest the absolute necessity of adopting such measures as to prevent the recurrence of a similar misfortune.

Nothing tends more to breed dissatisfaction, sourness, and restlessness than to have, a pittance, at best reduced every month by from forty to fifty per cent. We have no doubt that much of the discredit attaching to members of the force arises from this prolific source.

Passing from the force itself, to some of the work it has been engaged in doing, we are first confronted with 29,286 arrests for the year, the first precinct alone, giving 10,627, as many as any other two of the ten precints.

The classes of offences next claim attention. Out of 78 different kinds of cases, Drunkenness has by far the largest per centage, contributing no less thon 9,018 victims, while drunk, and disturbing the peace claim an additional 3,960. The various exhibitions of bad temper under the combined heads of assault and battery, fighting, and disturbing the peace sum up 7,185.

The heinous offences it is gratifying to observe contribute but little to the total. But Larcenies, robberies, pilfering, pocket-picking and accessories thereto sum up a total of 2,098.

Coming to the occupations of the arrested we find that the laborers number 10,038; Prostitutes, 3,606; servants 1680, housekespers 1438; sailors 1246 and so on down through 100 different occupations, brokers, clerks, engravers, gamblers, hairdressers, lawyers, photographers, soldiers, undertakers, teachers and washerwomen, and in this incongruous mass we find 1 banker and 2 ministers.

The United States contributes 16,489 of these offenders, while Ireland furnishes 6,931; Germany 2,739; and England 616 the remainder being from everywhere in smaller proportions. The male portion of all the number is 20,583, and the female portion 8,703.

It is worthy of special notice that the greatest number of offences, is to be found classed between 20 and 30 years of age the amount of 11,285 being charged to that period. From 10 to 20, 3881; from 30 to 40, 8446 the number decreasing as we approach the aged.

Bachelorhood still bears its testimony against itself, the single men and women numbering 18,831 while the married folks contribute 9,820 and the unknown 635.

There is a close conflict between those arrested who can read and those who cannot. The former numbering 14,690, while the latter claim 14,088.

There are other highly interesting details in the medical and other portions of the report which our limits prevent us from following this week.

On the whole there is ample room for reflection and those who take an interest in such matters will find abundant information in the very creditable report we rise from cursorily glancing over.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S DECISION.

Harpers Weekly contains a very correct summary of the Louisiana troubles, and concludes with this clear and pithy reference to the conduct of the President:

"But the President was constitutionally invoked to act, and he decided to act in accordance with the ruling of the State and of the United States courts; while as to the character of the persons concerned there are probably very few well-informed persons who suppose that Governor Warmoth would hesitate at any measure to carry out his designs. The President might have decided to take no part. But had he done so, serious trouble and bloodshed would probably have followed, and public opinion would then have required him not to abandon the State to anarchy, and have asked why, having the unlimited power, he had not prevented the actual crisis.

In the exercise of the grave prerogative which was defined by the Supreme Court in the Rhode Island case the President may err. But the dull Democratic hate, which denounces him as a stupid dolt and a autocrat of the worst type, and a ruthless despot trampling States beneath his heel, is a faint echo of that which raged at him in the field as a bloody butcher. The President has exercised undoubted powers to promote peace. If he has trampled upon a State, it is in strict pursuance of a ruling of the Supreme Court, announced by Chief Justice Taney; while to accuse him of recognizing the State House Legislature in order to defeat the known will of the people of Louisiana is to assert that a board constituted by Governor Warmoth would have honestly declared that will. That President is probably of opinion that the real will of the people, as expressed in the election, was much more likely to be declared by the legal board of canvassers than by that of Governor Warmoth."

OUR NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

[From "The Iberville News"]

The many notices of the Republican press, complimentary to our new Snperintendent of Public Education, since the installation of that official, coupled with the almost general forbearance with which he has been treated by the opposition journals, warrants it the judgment of all classes, that to no unworthy hands is committed the education of the poor. Assailed by only the ungracious objection of odious caste, the inference readily follows, that those qualifications are unassailable, which enabling him to discharge fully the important duties intrusted to him, entitles him to that favorable judgment which is never refused to the capable public servant, by the unbiased public mind. Invulnerable to the shafts of the bitterest political hostility of head and heart which constitute the exemplary citizen, the silence of his foes must be construed an indorsement of the merits accorded to him by his friends. The legitimate representative of a class of citizens, whose early education is urged by every principal of policy and of justice, and whose mental culture would instictively be a "delightful task" and work of love to an educator of their own race, the acquiescence with which a greatly excited antagonism witnesses his elevation to high public station, while illustrating the potency of merit in silencing abuse, unmistakably proclaims it the unwritten verdict of the honest masses, that our new Superintendent of Public Education is the right man in the right place.

In the conduct of THE LOUISIANIAN, a newspaper of extensive circulation, whose high-toned advocacy of Republican principles makes it equally respected by friend and foe William G. Brown, Esq., its accomplished editor; is entitled to a place in the front rank of journalism. And the assertion will be sustained by the flattering results of his administration, that he whose facil pen contributed so much to the consolidation and succes of the Republican party of Louisiana, during the late campaign, possesses in an eminent degree, those scholarly attainments necessary for a proper supervision of our public schools.

Of exalted views upon the subject of the mental training of youth, no particular class or sect will find in William G. Brown a pliant exponent of its peculiar tenets or theories. In his stewardship over the sacred trust which places the priceless boon of knowledge within the easy reach of the poorest child in the land, he will know no favored race, and he will recognize no favored class. Standing upon the broad platform of American equal rights, his action shall always be guided by the golden rule of impartial justice unto all.

We have the best assurance for the announcement, that his coadjutors in his new field of duty, shall be earnest and faithful co-operators. Rightly deeming the proper cultivation of youthful minds, a task which should not be confided to unskillful hands, he will call to his assistance in his new labor of love, only those educators who shall come recommended for their approved zeal and ability.

In the, education of the people, the foundation of the government is laid. If the former be defective, the superstructure shall be unstable which shall be erected on the latter. And as the stability of the government depends on the wisdom of its rulers, so does the success of private enterprise depend on the intelligence with which it is conducted. In all the affairs of life, the power of knowledge in the solution of difficulties, is a universal truism. It is for these reasons that we regard the position of Superintendent of Public Education, in its manifold influences upon the structure of society, second to none in the gift of the people of this commonwealth. And we unhesitatingly affirm, that it is the unreserved judgment of every impartial mind, that in the selection of William G. Brown for the dispenser of its blessings, they have chosen an able and honest public servant.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 25, 1

The weather—Christmas, how it is observed in Washington—Society, its debuts—Postal Telegraph—ex-Congressman Hunnicutt, Stokes of Tennessee—Colored Commercial College—District of Columbia deficiency bill—Boutwell vs. Claim Agents—Small Pox—Pneumatic Tube, &c.

Contrary to the predictions of the would be weather-wise, winter has set in upon us here in this latitude with a degree of severity that we were not prepared to expect yet. It was as cold yesterday as the cold day, December 20th 18 Navigation on the Potomac has closed for the season. The Long Creek Mail Boat has stopped running, and it is feared that the entire Potomac river is closed by ice nearly to its mouth. There is however, no snow on the ground as the lovers of sleigh-rides have immediate prospects of enjoying any sport in that direction.

Politics and partisan animosities for once in the year, are laid aside as inappropriate subjects for the conversation during the day devoted to celebrating the anniversary of the greatest blessings ever conferred by a Beneficient Creator on his creatures. "Peace on earth and good will to men" should actuate all now, if at no other time, it wont do to be poor.

It would be a difficult task to write on political subjects, when we are surrounded by so many merry Xmas sights and sounds. Our beautiful streets and avenues are filled with light-hearted and happy faced maidens arrayed more beautifully than Solomon in all his glory. "They toil not, neither do they spin." For the past week were to be seen at almost any time on the streets at the corners are to be seen delightful groups comparing notes of past experiences and planning future enjoyments. The stores have been thronged with customers intent upon buying something as a token, for the loved ones at home. The shop windows have been a study—some tastefully, others gorgeously decorated, presenting to the view more elegant, costly, useful and ornamental articles than Aladdin's genii ever dreamed of.

Society, too, have begun to be stirred to its lowest depths. Already we hear of festivities of all kinds, parties, dinners, receptions all those social gatherings which tend to dispel our national coldness and bring us more in harmony with the gay and pleasure loving people of Europe. Even the churches have caught the infection and are announcing the style of service and the quality of the music with which they are prepared to regale their congregations on the great Christmas Holyday. St. Paul's, the Ritualistic church, takes the lead promising quite a theatrical display and a veritable operatic performance to all who may attend.

We are promised a series of entertainments next month by the Bachelors at the Masonic Hall. they are as successful as the last which took place on the 17th, we congratulate our Terpsichorean devotees, and sincerely hope that Cupid and Hymen may not be slow to materially lessen the numbers of this popular club for several seasons to come.

Among the fair *debutantes* who are to adorn Washington society this winter, we have heard of Miss Bartley, daughter of Judge B. Miss Woodhull, sister of General Max Woodhull, Miss Kilbourn, daughter of one of our most prominent citizens, Miss Mann, a niece of Senator Pomeroy, Miss Nelson of Annapolis, and Miss Emily Wood. Of course, all Washington gaiety are not be confined to the city; you, at your homes, will have your full share; and the wish may come out "How I would like to be with you!"

It is reported that a strong lobby has been formed under the pay of the Associated Press monopoly to oppose the Postal Telegraph bill likely to be favorably acted on very soon. By the charter granted to this monopoly by Congress several years ago the Metropolitan journals of the large cities, have been enabled to amass fortunes from the enormous profits derived from the sale of a portion of their dispatches to the smaller papers, at the expense and detriment of the reading public. Now, the Post Office Committee proposes a bill which provides that

Postmaster General shall be au-
to contract with a company
will furnish and operate all
transmit all tele-
phic correspondence at rates
by the bill, which are one cent
ord not exceeding 500 miles,
if sent by night, one cent for
distance less than 1000 miles.
rates make a reduction of
30 to 50 per cent, on the pres-
cost of telegraphing, and 80 per
to the length of the messages,
ble the number of offices, and
ing the telegraph within easy
each of every one in all country
wns—all this without expense to
government.

Hon. C. C. Bowen has arrived in
. It will be remembered that
is the gentleman who was
ght face to face with his two
es in the Criminal Court here,
e eighteen months since, while
an M. C., and who only es-
ed a term in the Albany peni-
tiary, on conviction of bigamy,
being pardoned by the Presi-
t.

tokes, ex-M. C. of Tennessee, is
occasionally seen here now a
s, and when here he makes him-
as humble and little known as
business will allow. It will also
membered that this honorable,
laboring under a cloud, he
g, while M. C., been tried for
y and embezzlement in our
inal Court, and by the aid of
all attorneys acquited.

here is about being established
Washington a colored Commer-
College, under the auspices of
Howard University, and by it
ches like Bryant and Straton,
ughout the Southern States.
demand for such an enterprise
pparent to every one who has
interest of the lately enfranchiz-
ement in the South at heart.

he failure of Congress to pass
bill appropriating one and a
ter million of dollars as Gov-
ment assesments for improve-
ts made by the D. C. Board of
lic Works in front of Govern-
property in Washingtonm,
been a great disappointment to
laboring people. The Board
een unable to pay off in four
hs, and the only hope for the
destitute, almost starving peo-
getting a Christmas dinner to
was in the expectation that the
would pass before the recess
the money disbursed among
m. Senator Edmunds whose
tory motions prevented the bill
g to the House in time for pas-
on Friday, is receiving the
ch blessing of the hungry thous-
of poor people.

he recent order of Secretary
well allowing the claiment to
draw his power of attorney at
y time and thus if he choses, cheat
agent out of his fee, is very un-
rably received by the claim
ts here. The Secretary and
s are in daily receipt of letters
all parts of the country, ur-
upon the Secretary to modify
rder.

all pox, rumors to the contra-
otwithstanding, is not on the
ase. The Board of Health is
every precaution, possible,
revent its spread, and to that
is making every effort to have
pe vaccination.

he pneumatic tube, now com-
ed from the Capitol to the
ernment Printing Office by a
Brisbane, has every prospect of
being finished for experiment
session. It will be remembered
Congress appropriated $15 000
year for its execution, which
understood at that time that it
d be completed at or before the
ening of this Session of Con-
Mr. B., however, appears
ine that it will be finished in
n, and assures us that he
by it, verify to the country that
means of the pneumatic tube,
S. mails and small parcels of
can be transmitted at the rate
m 150 to 200 miles an hour
thus revolutionize the whole
system.

ere has been two murders
itted within the past week
and both, murderers escaped.

LIFE.

wealthy but miserly old man,
g in the city one day with his
at a restaurant, whispered in
ear: "Tom, you must eat for
y and to-morrow." "Oh, yes,"
ted the half-starved lad, "but I
eaten for yesteaday and the
before, yet, father."

State Central Committee.

ITS RE-ORGANIZATION.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1872.

Pursuant to resolutions the two committees, presided over respectively by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and Hon. S. B. Packard, met this day for the purpose of forming, by consolidation, a new State Central Executive Committee.

The officers of both committees having resigned their respective positions, the new committees proceeded to organize by the election of permanent officers. The Committee as now organized is as follows:

President	S. B. Packard,
First Vice President	P. B. S. Pinchback,
Second Vice Presid't	John Ray,
Secretary	T. W. DeKlyne,
Corresponding Sec'y	W. H. Green,
Assistant Secretary	Charles Hill,
Treasurer	St. Felix Casanave.

S. B. Packard,	P. B. S. Pinchback,
B. F. Joubert,	H. C. Dibble,
J. B. Wands,	St. Felix Casanave,
L. D. Larrieu,	Chas. E. Halstead,
J. E. Horanson,	C. F. Glandin,
A. Tureaud,	A. B. Harris,
C. F. Ladd,	L. C. Courcelle,
J. L. Herwig,	J. P. Murphy,
O. A. Rice,	W. G. Brown
J. Henri Burch,	J. W. Quinn,
A. J. Sypher,	W. D. Floyd,
T. T. Allain,	L. P. Pijeaux,
R. L. Faulkner,	Wm. Weeks,
Milton Jones,	Wm. B. Barrett,
Jos. Laurent, Jr.	P. Creagh,
C. W. Keeting,	Wm. Murrell,
B. H. Lanier,	P. G. Deslonde,
Wm. Murrell, Jr.	C. Z. Lange,
J. E. Trimble,	Geo. Washington,
W. F. Southard,	L. J. Souer,
A. K. Johnson,	Raford Blunt,
John Ray,	Geo. Y. Kelso,
James F. Casey,	Thomas Reber,
C. W. Lowell,	S. Marvin,
James H. Ingraham,	F. W. Wall.

By special resolution, G. Casanave, Esq., member of the National Republican Executive Committee, was declared a member of the committee, *ex officio.*

On motion of Mr. Halstead, it was ordered that a Sub-Executive Committee shall be formed to consist of the First Vice President, who shall be the chairman, and ten members appointed by the President of the State Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, it was ordered that a Finance Committee shall be formed to consist of seven members, appointed in like maner as the sub-committee, together with the treasurer, who shall be a member *ex officio.*

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, the President of the Committee was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Executive and Finance Committees.

On motion of Mr. Herwig, the Second Vice President was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Exeutive Committee.

The Canvassing and Naturalization Committees previously chosen by the Joint Sub-Executive Committees.

The Committees are as follows:

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Chairman;

J. Henri Burch,	H. C. Dibble,	C. W. Lowell
W. B. Barret	Jas. H. Ingraham,	P. Creagh,
J. L. Herwig,	J. P. Murphy,	C. F. Ladd,
Wm. Weeks,	S. B. Packard,	John Ray,

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James F. Casey, Chairman;

B. F. Joubert,	C. E. Halstead,	A. J. Sypher
L. C. Courcelle,	O. A. Rice,	A. B. Harris
A. K. Johnson,	J. W. Quinn,	S. B. Packard

St. Felix Casanave.

CANVASSING COMMITTEE.

C. F. Glandin, 1st Dist. B. F. Joubert, 2d Dist.
J. H. Ingraham, 2d Dist. J. P. Murphy, 3d Dist.
S. B. Packard, 5th Dist. A. K. Johnson, 6th Dist.

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

James H. Ingraham, Chairman; J. P. Murphy, W. B. Barrett.

By order of the Committee:
S. B. PACKARD, President.
T. W. DE KLYNE, Secretary.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

F. McK. Dunn	President.
Samuel M. Quete	Secretary.
Wm. H. Green	Assistant Secret'y.
Fred. A. Johnston	Coresponding Sec'y.
L. P. Pijeaux	Treasurer.
Wm. Mercer	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Jas. Johnston	Asst Serg't-at-Arms

F. McK. Dunn,	Geo. C. Norcross,
N. Lastrapes,	E. Detiege,
C. F. Ladd,	Ernest Aleix,
J. A. Kaizer,	W. G Elliott,
Octave Ray,	Paul Bruce,
J. W. Roxborough,	Alcide Lewis,
J. B. Hunter,	Norbert Villere,
A. Montfort,	David Wilson,
J. L. Dupart,	Wm. H. Green,
Geo. Devezan,	A. H. Dubart,
L. P. Pijeaux,	W. H. Pemberton,
W. H. Decker,	A. J. Rockter,
O. P. Fernandez,	R. A. Taylor,
Thomas Carey,	Samuel Lewis,
N. D. Bush,	John W. Edwards,
Victor Souterre,	J. P. Murphy,
Seymour Alcorn,	C. W. Boothby,
Thos. Boswell,	Charles Bibb,
J. H. Dougherty,	Henry C. Dibble,
A. J. Johnson,	R. B. Baquie,
Thomas Murray,	J. M. Storey,
Paul Porée,	Patrick Creagh,
E. T. Stamps,	W. S. Mudgett,
Theodore Lipshuts,	J. B. Gaudette,
L. S. Rodriguez,	N. W. Green,
Henry Campbell,	Edward Jones,
Wm. Mooney,	H. Fuentes,
Wm. F. Loan,	George E. Paris,
Benj. Buchannan,	Isam Nichols,
John Lambert,	George Butler.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, S. M. Quete, New Orleans.

NOTICE.

Rooms Committee on the Conduct of the Late Election, No. 13 Dryades street, New Orleans, Nov. 18, 1872.

To whom it may concern:

The committee appointed to collect and collate evidences of the frauds, intimidations and refusals to register the qualified voters at the late election (November 4, 1872), have secured rooms at No. 13 Dryades street, where all persons desiring to assist the committee in its labors are requested to call and impart such information as they may be personally cognizant of. A clerk will be found present from nine o'clock A. M. to four P. M. daily.

The following gentlemen comprise the

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. Henri Burch, Chairman;

P. G. Deslonde,	H. Mahony.
R. B. Baquie,	L. A. Snear,
G. Y. Kelso,	W. G. Brown.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Antoine Dubuclet, Chairman.

V. E. Mscarty — J. H. Ingraham.

By ordey of the Committee,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.
R. B. Baquie, Recording Secretary.

Papers favorable to the movement will please publish.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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New Orleans.

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ART DEPARTMENT.

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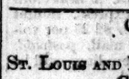

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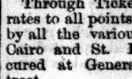

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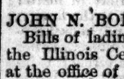

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